

families of the strange zoophytic race, their cell-like habitations constructed with an art and adorned with a variety of pattern and beauty which leave the mind bewildered at the loveliness with which it has pleased God to embellish every nook of the habitable world.

The spirit of "ennui" can never come near those to whom Nature unfolds her wonders, and when such a subject is rendered so attractive as it is now done by being offered in a popular and yet comprehensive form, we cannot doubt its gaining daily more and more hold on general attention.

This volume is published uniform with Dr. Landsborough's previous one on British Sea-weeds, and no thoughtful visitor to our watering-places ought to be without both the one and the other.

There are two new species of *Lepralia* described and figured in the volume, viz. *L. melolontha* and *Gattyæ*. For the characters we must refer to Mr. Busk's Catalogue. The descriptions in Dr. Landsborough's 'Popular History' are from the pen of Mrs. Gatty, who has well merited the compliment of having her name associated with one of them by the acuteness of observation which led her first to discriminate them, and the accuracy of observation which prompted her to maintain the opinion she had justly formed, in opposition to what might have been deemed authority. The *L. Gattyæ* is beautifully figured from a drawing by Dr. Greville. Mrs. Gatty is also the first to have ascertained that the *Hippothoæ* have ovarian capsules similar to those of the true *Lepraliæ*,—another fact which vindicates the justice of the compliment she has received from the hand of the ablest of our present zoophytologists.

## PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

### ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

February 11, 1851.—William Yarrell, Esq., V.P., in the Chair.

#### DESCRIPTIONS OF SOME NEW BIRDS IN THE MUSEUM OF THE EARL OF DERBY. BY DR. KAUP.

[Concluded from p. 455. vol. x. Ser. 2.]

#### *Some remarks on the genus PSARIS, Cuv.*

The genus *Psaris*, which is synonymous with *Tityra*, Vieill., is a true genus, which cannot be considered as the only type of a sub-family, and which cannot be divided into several genera. It is an indivisible genus, which I have separated into some little subgenera only. I prefer, from well-known reasons, the name *Psaris*.

The characters of this genus are:—Thick, strong, slightly compressed bill, without strong bristle-feathers on the mouth gape; tarsi moderately high, with broad scales on the front; on the sides and behind with small scales. *The old males have the second hand wing-feather abnormally short and of an unusual formation.* The females and young birds have the wings regular.

The species of this large genus are limited to the southern parts of America.

## a. Subgenus CHLOROPSARIS.

They have the bill and the feathered lorum of the *Pachyrhamphus*, but the wings are shorter and the tail more graduated. Size of a Sparrow, colouring more variegated and greenish on the back.

1. PSARIS CUVIERI, Swains. Spix, tab. 45. 2.
2. PS. ATRICAPILLUS. *Muscicapa*, Gmel. Eul. C. 871 ♂. 831 ♀.
3. PS. VERSICOLOR. *Vireo*, Hartlaub.

## b. Subgenus PACHYRHAMPHUS, G. Gray.

The bill unicolor black, shorter than the head, not compressed on the sides; the bristle-feathers moderately long; the abnormous hand-feather like *Chloropsaris*, with broader inner webs and emarginated only on the tip; tail unicolor, very little graduated. Size of a *Lanius colurio*. The colouring is dark and not so variegated.

We can give by the diagnosis the colouring of the abnormous hand-feather of the males.

4. PS. VALIDUS. *Lanius validus*, Licht.

The second hand wing-feather with a long white spot on the inner web, which reaches to the third part of its length.

5. PS. NIGRESCENS. *Pach. nigrescens*, Cab.

The second hand wing-feather black, with white margin on the exterior web.

6. PS. PECTORALIS. *Pach. pectoralis*, Swains.

The second hand wing-feather black, with white spot near the root, and fine white exterior margin.

7. PS. AGLAIÆ. *Pach. Aglaiæ*, Lafr.

The second hand wing-feather with an oval white spot near the root, and without white exterior margin.

## c. Subgenus PSARIS.

The red and black bill on the anterior part more compressed, and like *Cassicus*, with broad root, surrounded by the frontal feathers; lorum and eye region naked; the bristle-feathers over the gape very indistinct; the second hand wing-feather extremely narrow, formed like a sword, without an emargination on the tip. The colouring is silver-grey, like *Lanius excubitor*, with more or less black head, face, wings and tail. Size of *Lanius excubitor*.

8. PS. CAYANUS, Cuv.

The black colour covers the whole head, and extends to the tip of the ear-feathers; the bill two-thirds red-coloured; tail black, on the root only white or silver-grey; the wings 116-122, and the abnormous second hand-feather 40 mm. long.

9. PS. BRASILIENSIS, Swains.

The black of the ear-feathers extends further than the black of the head; the bill one-third red-coloured; the inner webs of the wings

white-bordered; the wings 129, and the abnormous second hand-feather 41 mm. long.

This species is probably a subspecies of *cayanus*.

10. *Ps. SEMIFASCIATUS*. *Pach. semifasciatus*, Spix, t. 442.

The black on the head covers only the front to the eye, and descends to the anterior ear-feathers round the eye to the chin; tail black, with a silver-grey or white band under the tail-covers, and a white band on the tip; the wings 127-134, and the abnormous second hand-feather 46 mm. long; it is on the exterior web black, and on the interior white.

The female with dirty brown head and a greyish brown back, with a tinge of red.

11. *Ps. MAXIMUS*, Kp.

In the collection of Lord Derby I found a young bird of very large dimensions, which does not belong to any of the preceding species. The bill is reddish on the root; the under parts are lighter than on the young *cayanus*; the stripes are more obsolete, and are reduced on the side as black shaft-stripes; shafts of the tail reddish brown; under tail and interior wing-covers white, without spots.

	<i>Ps. cayanus.</i>	<i>Ps. maximus.</i>
<i>Dimen.</i> —Head . . . . .	52 . . . . .	56
Gape . . . . .	35 . . . . .	35
Wing . . . . .	129 . . . . .	129
Tail . . . . .	70 . . . . .	73
Height of the bill . . . . .	11 . . . . .	13
Breadth . . . . .	12 . . . . .	13½

It would be very interesting to discover the old bird of this species.

d. Subgenus ERATOR.

It unites the size, colouring and formation of the second hand-feather of the true *Psaris* with the bill and feathered lorum and eye region of the other subgenera.

This little subgenus, with its mixed characters, gives the clearest proof that *Psaris*, *Pachyrhamphus* and *Bathmidurus* cannot be considered as true genera.

12. *Ps. INQUISITOR*, Orb. *Lanius inquisitor*, Olf.

*Diag.*—Tail black.

*Descr.*—The male with black head and white ear-covers, connected with a white collar, which divides the black head from the silver-grey body; tail black, at the root white, which extends to the margins of the inner webs; end of the tail without white band; the second hand-feather on the inner web white.

The female (*Jardinii*, *erythrogenys*, *Selbyi*, and *Nattereri*, Sw.) with white front and rufous ear-covers.

13. *Ps. FRASERII*, Kaup.

*Diag.*—Tail two-thirds white, with black white-bordered end.

*Descr.*—The head to the ear-covers black; ear-covers and under

the posterior part of the eye white; the second hand wing-feather light ash-grey, with white root.

The dimensions of these two species are nearly the same:—head, 52; gape, 32; height of the bill, 10; breadth, 14–15; wing, 105–113; tail, 63–70.

I give to this very distinct species the name of a very able zoologist, who is going a second time to Western Africa. From this journey we may anticipate the greatest benefit to our science, and we wish Mr. Fraser the best success. For all his kind assistance in the collection of Lord Derby I give him my best thanks.

e. Subgenus BATHMIDURUS, Cab.

They have the bill like *Chloropsaris*, *Pachyrhamphus* and *Erorator*, but the tail in most of the species is more graduated. The colouring of it is black, with white or yellow end spots. Size of a Finch. The predominating colour of the males is black, white and grey.

In this little subgenus we have different type-species, about which the different subspecies arrange themselves. One of these is

Ps. MARGINATUS.

Head-feathers black, on the tip with steel-blue; wings black; shoulder-covers, wing-covers and arm-wings white margined; tail graduated, black with broad white tip.

The female has all the margins and the under parts rufous yellow, the back greenish, and the head darker coloured.

a. Ps. MARGINATUS MINOR.

Lorum and a small line on the front whitish; ear-covers, back part of the neck, lower part of the back light grey; upper part of the back black; all the under parts white with grey tint; the abnormous second hand-feather white, on the exterior web on the root with a black spot, and from this spot till the end; along the shaft on the interior web a small long black stripe.

b. Ps. MARGINATUS MAJOR. *Bathmidurus major*, Cab.

Lorum and a small line on the front whitish; before the eye a black spot of bristle-feathers; the shoulder-covers all white; over-back black; the abnormous second hand-feather longer, white, with a small stripe along the shafts on both sides.

c. Ps. MARGINATUS TRISTIS, Kp.

Without a small white line on the front; lorum and the whole head black; the feathers on this part are more massive on the tip, and have more lustre; the shoulder-covers only on the tip white; the whole neck and upper part of the back black; lower part of the back, ear-covers and all the under parts dark grey, mixed with black; the tail has not so much white on the tip; the under side of the wings with smaller white margins; the second abnormous hand wing-feather on the inner web whitish with grey spots, on the outside black, with a grey margin on two-thirds of the upper part; the emargination on the tip very distinct.

Mus. Derb.

Comparison.—	<i>Ps. marg. minor.</i>		<i>Ps. marg. major.</i>		<i>Ps. marg. tristis.</i>
			♀	♂	
Head .....	35	..	38	36	.. 37
From the gape to the tip of the bill	18	..	19	19	.. 20
Wing .....	65	..	84	73	.. 75
Tail .....	50	..	64	56	.. 62

A new species in the collection of Lord Derby and in the British Museum, forming a second type-species, I have called

*Ps. PARINUS*, Kaup.

Size of *Parus major*; head-feathers black, with a soft violet lustre, and not imitating the form of scales; lorum, ear-covers and all the under parts dirty white; the whole back and shoulder-covers grey; the little plumage of the wings black or grey, with whitish margins; hand-wings black, arm-wings dark grey, marginated with whitish yellow; the inner webs of the wings broadly marginated with whitish yellow; tail-feathers grey, along the shafts black and on the margin narrowly bordered with yellowish white; the second enormous hand-feather with broader inner web black, with white margin from the emargination to the end, and with a large long white spot from the root to two-thirds of the feather.

The female rufous with darker head; wings black-brown, with predominating rufous yellow margins; belly and under tail-covers lighter-coloured.

This species comes from Para.

Very near to this species must be placed the *Psaris surinamus* (*Muscicapa*, Gmel.), which is characterized with the following diagnosis:—*Cauda rotundata, apice alba; corpore nigro, subtus albo.*

I have not hitherto seen this species, nor *Ps. niger variegatus* and *melanoleucus*.

Dimensions of *Ps. parinus*:—head, 34; gape, 17; wing, 68; tail, 49.

Genus SETOPHAGA, Swains.

This genus is one of the finest of the whole family of *Muscicapidae*. It is found only in America. Only one species inhabits the northern part, namely the very distinct species, *Set. ruficilla*, with its yellow or red-banded wings and tail. The tail-feathers are pointed.

The greater part inhabit the southern parts. They form various little subgenera, distinguished by their very different colouring. One of these, and I think the most beautiful, is the little section to which the following species belong. They have much yellow on the head and under side; on the over parts dark cinereous.

SETOPHAGA RUFICORONATA, Kp.

*Diag.*—With red head-spot; the first tail-feather all white.

*Descr.*—The hind ear-feathers black; front, lorum and eye-region yellow; the first tail-feather all white; the second white, with black spot on the outer web, and black margin on the inner web; under tail-covers black-spotted.

Mus. Derbyanum.

Very near to this species is

## SET. RUFICAPILLA, Cab.,

of which Bonaparte gives the following diagnosis:—

*Fusco-plumbea, subtus omnino flava, lateribus fuscis; pileo castaneo, rectricibus extimis apice albis.* Guiana.

## SET. LEUCOMPHOMMA, Kp.

*Diag.*—Lorum, eye-region and chin white.

*Descr.*—Ear-covers black, the yellow colour reaching only to the after part of the eye; tail and under tail-covers like *ruficoronata*.

*Hab.* Bogota. Mus. Derb.

## SET. ORNATA, Boss.

*Diag.*—The whole head beautiful yellow.

*Descr.*—The head-feathers longer (10 mm.); the face and chin white; the anterior ear-feathers on the tip black, the hind ear-feathers all white; the first tail-feather all white, the second only on the basal inner web black; under tail-covers black-spotted.

*Hab.* Andes. Mus. Derb.

## SET. FLAVEOLA, Lafr.

*Diag.*—The hind ear-feathers with black stripes.

*Descr.*—The face orange; the anterior ear-feathers black, the hind ear-feathers yellow, black-striped; under tail-covers white; the first to the third tail-feather with white shaft and shaft-spot, which is enlarged on the tip.

*Hab.* Columbia. Mus. Derb.

A third type-species is *VULNERATA*, Wagl.

The species belonging to this type-species have the breast and belly beautiful red.

They are natives of Mexico.

## SET. VULNERATA, Wagl.

Above cinereous, with black front, throat and rufous spot on the head; first to third tail-feather with white spots on the tip.

SET. PICTA, Swains. Zool. Ill. t. 3. *tricolor*, Licht.

Above, throat and sides of the lower parts black; margins of the first hand-wing and the three least arm-wings white, like the cover-feathers of the wings; the first and second tail-feather nearly all white, the third white, with broad black margin on the inner web.

## SET. MULTICOLOR, Bonap.

Black; front, small band over the wing-covers, belly and the tips of the tail-feathers white.

A fourth type-species is

## SET. VERTICALIS, Lafr.

Cinereous, head rufous; breast and belly yellow; the first tail-feather three-fourths, the second half, and the third only on the tip white.

*Hab.* Bogota. Mus. Derb.

## SET. FLAMMEA, Kp.

Breast and belly orange; the first to the third tail-feathers only on the tips white.

*Hab.* Guatimala. Mus. Derb.

## SET. MELANOCEPHALA, Tchudi, p. 192. t. 12. 1.

A small line of the front, lorum, eye-region, like all the lower parts, yellow; the four exterior tail-feathers white.

*Hab.* Peru. Mus. Derb.

## Genus TYRANNULA, Swains.

The genus *Tyrannula*, as Prince Ch. Bonaparte has apprehended it, is too large, and the forty species must be divided into some natural genera and different subgenera.

The manner of arranging these species in geographical sections is very simple, but very often the wrongest way, although so very clear that it can be understood by everybody. It is true that some genera are limited to a certain part of the world; but there are also many genera which are composed of species from all parts of the world, or from different zones of the same part of the earth.

A very natural section is formed by the species which Bonaparte called "Ultimi Tyrannorum sive Tyrannularum primæ."

The bill of the length of the head; over the nostrils as high as broad; the back rounded off; the gape bristle-feathers of moderate length; the wings moderately long, reaching to the tail-cover feathers; the tip of the wing short; the first wing-feather as long as the eighth, third and fourth the longest; the long tail of the length of the body; the head unicolor, without yellow crest, but the feathers can be erected; above dirty olive, with darker-coloured head; gorge and over breast ash-grey; the belly yellowish; the margins of the wings and tail rufous.

1. TYR. COOPERI. *Muscicapa*, Nuttall.

With shorter wings than *mexicanus*, but with longer bill, like *crinita*; throat and over breast light grey, not so dark as *crinita*; the black stripe along the inner webs of the tail-feathers is broader, like *stolida*.

*Hab.* Northern America and Chili. Brit. Mus.

2. TYR. CRINITA. *Muscicapa*, Linn.; *irritabilis*, Vieill.

With longer wings; throat and over breast darker grey; all the wing-feathers, except the first, black-brown with rufous margins.

*Hab.* North America. In every museum.

## 3. TYR. GOSSII, Bonap.

With longer wings; the anterior part of the outer webs of the first and second hand-wing whole rufous; the head darker, and the ash-grey dark, like *crinita*.

*Hab.* Jamaica. Brit. Mus.

## 4. TYR. MEXICANA, Kaup.

With short wings; all the wing-feathers, except the first, with rufous margins; breast light ash-grey; above lighter.

Mr. Wollweber sent me this species, which I found also in the British Museum.

5. TYR. STOLIDA. *Myobius*, Gosse.

With short wings; the rufous margins on the wing-feathers very fine; the black stripe along the shafts of the inner webs of the tail-feathers reaching only to the middle of the feathers; the inner webs of the exterior tail-feathers with extinguished bands.

*Hab.* Jamaica. Brit. Mus.

*Comparison of the dimensions.*—

	<i>Tyr.</i> <i>Cooperi.</i>	<i>Tyr.</i> <i>crinita.</i>	<i>Tyr.</i> <i>Gossii.</i>	<i>Tyr.</i> <i>mexicana.</i>	<i>Tyr.</i> <i>stolida.</i>
Head . . . . .	46 ..	45 ..	48 ..	43 ..	43
Bill from the gape	28 ..	28 ..	31 ..	24 ..	24
Wing . . . . .	94 ..	100-105 ..	104 ..	93 ..	86
Tail . . . . .	88 ..	89-94 ..	95 ..	86-90 ..	82
Tarsus . . . . .	22 ..	19 ..	24 ..	22 ..	19

It is possible that all these species are subspecies of one or two type-species. This point, however, can only be determined by future researches.

## Genus TODIRHAMPHUS.

I found in the collection of Lord Derby two new species belonging to this genus.

## TOD. PECTORALIS.

Green, with a white spot before the eye; throat and chin dark ash-grey; next this with white on the crop; breast light ash-grey; the inner margins of the wing-feathers and the inner wing-covers yellow; outer margins of the wing-feathers and tail olive; belly and sides white.

Head, 28; gape, 14; wing, 45; tail, 42; tarsus, 15 mm. long.

*Hab.* ? Mexico.

## TOD. RUFICEPS.

With red head and dark ash-grey occipital feathers; next this an ash-grey collar; over part of the wings black, with two light yellow bands; wing- and tail-feathers with olive margins, which on the arm-wings are more white; lorum black; ear-covers brownish; chin and throat white, with brownish tint, and divided from the yellow under parts with a black striped band; the tibial feathers black.

Head, 26; gape, 13; wing, 46; tail, 36; tarsus, 17 mm. long.

*Hab.* ? Mexico.

PHRYNORHAMPHUS, Kaup. *Smithornis*, Ch. Bonap.

The bill very broad, half as high as broad, with sharp culmen; the wings short; the first wing-feather long, nearly as long as the seventh, the second as long as the third and fourth; outer toe at the base connected with the middle toe.

I am strongly inclined to believe that this section does not possess the song-muscles.

PHRYNORHAMPHUS CAPENSIS. *Platyrhynchus capensis*, A. Sm.

*Descr.*—Upper mandible black, lower mandible yellow; front and lorum rufous yellow; head black; the bristle-feathers with white roots; ear-covers ash-grey, with whitish shafts and shaft-spots; back olive-grey, with black spots; the roots of all the feathers on the back



pure white; wing-covers with rufous yellow margins, which form two small bands; lower parts white, on the sides tinted with brownish rufous, and with broad black shaft-spots; the middle of the throat, belly and under tail-covers white; tail black-brown, with olive margins.

Head, 40; gape, 22; height of the bill, 7; breadth, 12; wing, 72; tail, 55; tarsus, 18; middle toe, 15 mm. long.

Lord Derby's collection. Brit. Mus.

February 25, 1851.-- R. H. Solly, Esq., F.R.S., in the Chair.

AN ENUMERATION OF SPECIES OF RECENT SHELLS, FROM BORNEO, WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF THE NEW SPECIES. BY W. METCALFE.

1. *HELIX BROOKEI*, Adams and Reeve, Zoology of the Voyage of the Samarang, Mollusca, p. 60. pl. 15. fig. 4 *a, b*.
2. *HELIX VITTATA*, Adams and Reeve, Zool. of the Samarang, Mollusca, p. 60. pl. 15. fig. 7 *a, b, c*.

This species, having been previously described by Mr. Benson, in the 'Magazine of Natural History,' under the name of *H. reglis*, ought to retain that name.

In addition to the variety figured in the Mollusca of the Samarang, Mr. Hamilton received two other varieties, in which the pale green bands are wanting, the brown colour more or less predominating, with bands of yellowish brown, and a brown circle surrounding the umbilicus.

3. *HELIX SCHUMACHERIANA*, Pfeiffer.
4. *HELIX RESPLENDENS*, Philippi in Zeitschr. f. Malak. 1846, p. 192.
5. *HELIX NASUTA*, nobis. *H. testá subdiscoideá, sinistrorsá, carinatá, angustè perforatá, tenuissimá, lineis incrementi et spiralibus confertis subtilissimè decussatá, pellucidá, hyaliná; lined angustá pallidè brunneá ad carinam ornatá; spirá subconicá; anfractibus 5½ planulatis, ultimo acutissimè carinato, subtus nitescente; aperturá subrhomboidéá, ad angulum exteriorem valdè productá et coarctatá; peristomate simplici, tenui, margine superiore vix reflexo, basali anticè reflexiore, umbilicum subtegente.*

Long.  $1\frac{4}{10}$ ; lat.  $1\frac{1}{10}$ ; alt.  $\frac{5}{10}$  unc.

This elegant species is covered with a thin epidermis, of a pale straw colour, under which the shell is milky white. It bears some analogy to *H. Tayloriana* (Adams and Reeve, Zool. of the Samarang, Mollusca, pl. 15. fig. 2 *a, b*), but the projection at the extremity of the aperture is much more acute, and the shell is of a more gelatinous texture: it differs also in being sinistral.

6. *HELIX GLUTINOSA*, nobis. *H. testá orbiculato-convexá, angustè perforatá, tenui, nitidissimá, diaphaná, pallidè brunneá, carinatá; supra carinam fuscá, infraque lined angustá flavescente, ornatá; spirá conoidéá, obtusá; anfractibus 5 parum convexis; ad carinam supra infraque lined impressá circulari,*

*striisque numerosissimis transversis notatá; peristomate simplici, acuto, margine columellari vix reflexo.*

Long.  $1\frac{1}{10}$ ; lat. 1; alt.  $\frac{6}{10}$  unc.

A bright shell, resembling a thin film of glue, with a keel of a darker shade; slightly indented above and below the keel, the indentation elegantly crossed with slight striæ, the effect of which, as well as the darker line, is partially visible throughout the sutures.

7. *HELIX CONICOIDES*, nobis. *H. testá imperforatá, trochiformi, acutè carinatá, tenui, pellucidá, luteo-corneá; spiraliter leviter striatá, striis ad suturam majoribus, confertioribus; apice mamillari; anfractibus 7, superioribus subconvexis, duobus ultimis planulatis, ultimo subtus convexo, nitido, ad carinam et in medio depresso; aperturá trapeziformi, subtus arcuatá; peristomate simplici, acuto, subtus flexuoso, marginibus callo tenui junctis.*

Long.  $\frac{7}{10}$ ; lat.  $\frac{6}{10}$ ; alt.  $\frac{4}{10}$  unc.

8. *BULIMUS CITRINUS*, Bruguière; Reeve, Conch. Icon. Bul. pl. 31. fig. 187 a.

9. *BULIMUS CHLORIS*, Reeve, Conch. Icon. Bul. pl. 37. fig. 223.

10. *CYCLOSTOMA BORNEENSIS*, nobis. *C. testá suborbiculari, depresso-conoideá, acuminatá, albidá, fusco-variegatá, maculis ad suturam, cinguloque infra medium fusco ornatá; striis obliquis minutis, aliisque circularibus minutissimis impressá; anfractibus quinque planiusculis, carinatis; ultimo magno, margine acutè carinato, circa umbilicum obtusè angulato; aperturá subcirculari; peristomate albo, reflexo; supra productiore, subtus reflexo, ad columellam subsinuato; umbilico magno, profundo; operculo corneo, tenui.*

Long.  $1\frac{6}{10}$ ; lat.  $1\frac{3}{10}$ ; alt.  $\frac{9}{10}$  unc.

*Varietas minor, magnitudine solum diversa.*

Shell bearing some characters in common with both *C. aquilum*, Sow., and *C. acutimarginatum*, Sow.; but having a more depressed spire, and flatter whorls than either of those species.

11. *CYCLOSTOMA*, apparently *C. parvum*, Sow. Thes. Conch. Cycl. fig. 254, 255.

12. *CYCLOSTOMA UNDATUM*, nobis. *C. testá globoso-pyramidali, tenui, pellucidá, albá, lineis hyalinis undatis decurrentibus ornatá, tenuiter striatá; anfractibus 6, parum rotundatis, primis conicis regulariter crescentibus; ultimo magno, obtusè carinato; aperturá circulari, supernè angulatá; peristomate lato, expanso, vix nisi ad columellam reflexo; suturis mediocribus; umbilico parvo.*

Long.  $\frac{6}{10}$ ; lat.  $\frac{5}{10}$ ; alt.  $\frac{6}{10}$  unc.

This species belongs to the division of the genus of which *C. læve*, Gray, may be considered the type.

13. *CYCLOSTOMA TENUILABIATUM*, nobis. *C. testá discoideá, spirá depressá, planá, colore pallido, supernè castaneo-maculatá et undulatá; epidermide luteo-castaneá, indutá; anfractibus 5 rotundatis, 4 primis levibus, ultimo lineis impressis*

*irregularibus ruguloso; suturá impressá; aperturá circulari; peritremate duplici; interno simplici, supernè emarginato; externo tenui, lato, planiusculo, supra ascendente, fornicato, dein compresso; umbilico patulo; anfractibus intus distinctis.*

Long.  $1\frac{1}{10}$ ; lat.  $\frac{8}{10}$ ; alt.  $\frac{3}{10}$  unc.

Belonging to the genus *Pterocyclos* of Benson.

14. *CYCLOSTOMA BICILIATUM*. *Pterocyclos biciliatum*, Mousson, Land- und Süss. Moll. von Java, p. 49. t. 20. fig. 9.

Several individuals of this species having been received, its locality is thus fixed. It is observable that the complete shell, which was not known to Mousson, exhibits a tubular spiracle near the aperture, similar to that apparent in *C. spiraculum*, Sow.; also, that the aperture is circular, depressed, with the peritreme white, expanded, slightly reflected, and at the upper part faintly undulated.

15. *SCARABUS PPLICATUS*, Fer. *var. major*.

This variety, in place of the usual purple colour of the shell, exhibits a deep yellow ground, with four broad bands of dark brown colour.

16. *SCARABUS BORNEENSIS*, A. Adams.

17. *AURICULA SUBNODOSA*, nobis. *A. testá ovato-oblongá, crassá, albá, epidermide castaneo-fuscá, infra suturas decussatim granosá, medio lævi, ad basim striis decussatá; anfractibus convexiusculis, suturis distinctis, subcrenulatis; anfractu ultimo supernè longitudinaliter plicato-subnodoso; aperturá medio paululum angustatá; columellá bplicatá.*

Long.  $2\frac{4}{10}$ ; lat.  $1\frac{3}{10}$  unc.

A species distinguishable from *A. Midæ* by the convexity of the upper whorls and the smoothness of their lower halves, the depth of the sutures, and the longitudinal nodulous folds which surround the upper part of the final whorl: the aperture is also proportionally wider than in *A. Midæ*. In the single specimen received, the columellar lip has an interior protuberance above the upper fold.

18. *AURICULA POLITA*, nobis. *A. testá ovato-oblongá, basi angustiore, spirá brevi; epidermide castaneo-fuscá, nitidá; striis numerosis minutissimè granulosis circumdatá, granis superius distinctioribus; aperturá medio coarctatá; columellá triplikatá, plicá infimá lineari.*

Long.  $1\frac{6}{10}$ ; lat.  $\frac{8}{10}$  unc.

Although the characters of the aperture resemble those of *A. Judæ*, the form of the shell differs entirely in its greater breadth, and in the shortness of the spire.

19. *AURICULA FELIS*, Lam.

20. *AURICULA MUSTELINA*, Desh.

21. *NERITINA CREPIDULARIA*, Lam. Conch. Ill. fig. 25.

22. *NERITINA BECKII*, Reclus, Thes. Conch. fig. 13.

23. *NERITINA PIPERINA*, Chemn. Thes. Conch. fig. 166, 167.

24. *NERITINA DUBIA*, Chemn. Thes. Conch. fig. 81-88.

25. MELANIA CIRCUMSTRIATA, nobis. *M. testá elongatá, turritá, solidá, fusco-viridi; anfractibus convexiusculis, infra suturam paululum constrictis; superioribus striis 6 transversis elevatis, plicisque 8 majoribus longitudinalibus ornatis; ultimo striis 13; aperturá ovali-oblongá, basi dilatátá, superius acuté angulatá, et ferè rimatá, intus albidá; peritremate sinuato, columellá callosá.*

Long.  $2\frac{6}{10}$ ; lat.  $\frac{8}{10}$  unc.

26. MELANIA SUBSUTURALIS, nobis. *M. testá turritá, fusco-viridi, lineis castaneis longitudinalibus obliquis variegatá; anfractibus ferè planis, quorum superiores striis elevatis perpauca validis, inferiores pluribus minoribus inæqualibus ornati; ultimo ad basim crebristriato; suturá distinctá, excavatá; aperturá ovali, supernè angulatá, intus albido-cærulescente; peritremate acutó, sinuato, extus effuso.*

Long.  $1\frac{4}{10}$ ; lat.  $\frac{5}{10}$  unc.

27. PALUDINA HAMILTONI, nobis. *P. testá ovato-conicá, tenui, perforatá, viridi, concolore; striis transversis undulatis, aliisque longitudinalibus tenuissimè decussatá; anfractibus 5 rotundatis, superioribus ætate erosis; suturá impressá; aperturá ovali, supra angulatá, intus cærulescente, margine paululum incrassato, albido; peristomate acuto, lined tenui nigrá circumdato.*

Long.  $\frac{9}{10}$ ; lat.  $\frac{6}{10}$  unc.

The Bornean specimens being scarcely adult, the description is drawn up from individuals in my cabinet, which have long been there without any locality assigned.—W. M.

28. LITTORINA SCABRA. *Helix* sc., Linn.

29. LITTORINA MELANOSTOMA, Gray, Zool. of Beechey's Voy.

30. LITTORINA ALBICANS, nobis. *L. testá ovato-oblongá, acuminatá, tenui, albidá, apice lævi, nitente; anfractibus 7 vel 8, quorum 5 ultimi striis numerosis paulatim crescentibus ornati; ultimus rotundatus, ætate varicosus, striá unid majore, quasi carinatus, striis ad basim minoribus circumdatus; aperturá rotundato-lunari, lactéá; peristomate subreflexo.*

Long.  $\frac{7}{10}$ ; lat.  $\frac{4}{10}$  unc.

A delicate species, of a milk-white hue, the older specimens having many varices produced by the previous reflexions of the outer lip.

31. CERITHIUM OBTUSUM, Lam.; Zool. of the Samarang, Moll. pl. 13. fig. 3.

32. CERITHIUM UNICARINATUM, nobis. *C. testá turritá, tenui, apice truncato, hinc inde varicosá, cinereá, longitudinaliter plicatá, interstitiis longitudinaliter striato-rugosis; suturá parum impressá; anfractibus vix rotundatis, regulariter crescentibus; ultimo acuté carinato, infra carinam crebristriato; aperturá mediocri subfuscá; columellá rectá; peritremate modicè reflexo, albescente.*

Long.  $1\frac{6}{10}$ ; lat.  $\frac{5}{10}$  unc.

33. AMPULLARIA, probably *A. Celebensis*, Quoy, Voy. de l'Astr. pl. 57. fig. 1-4.

34. NATICA MACULOSA, Lam. *pellis-tigrina*, Chem.

35. NOVACULINA OLIVACEA, nobis. *N. testá oblongá, valdè inæquilaterali, epidermide olivaceá, ad extremitates fuscescente, indutá; natibus erosis; antèrius rotundatá, posterius angulato-rotundatá; margine superiore ferè recto, posticè paululum descendente, ventrali medio subcompresso; intus albá, dentibus lamellatis duobus recurvatis in utrâque valvâ, posteriore bifido.*

Long.  $\frac{9}{10}$ ; lat.  $3\frac{3}{10}$  unc.

A large example of this species, in the Collection of H. Cuming, Esq., exhibits a character which will probably be found generic; namely, a shelly protuberance in each valve, attached to the interior ligament at nearly its hinder extremity. These shelly substances have not, that I am aware, hitherto been noticed. It is probable that they become detached in most specimens by the removal of the animal.

36. CYRENA TRIANGULARIS, nobis. *C. testá trigoná, solidiusculá, epidermide fusco-virescente, transversim striatá, striis marginalibus lateralibusque eminentioribus, sulco ab umbone ad marginem posteriorem leviter impressá; margine antico descendente, vix excavato, angulo anteriore rotundato; margine superiore subrotundato, posticè ferè biangulato, propter sulcum dorsalem subsinuato; intus lacteá, margine continuo nitentiore; dentibus cardinalibus in utrâque valvâ tribus, duobus bifidis; dentibus lateralibus brevibus, tenuissimè rugosis, haud striatis.*

Long. 3; lat.  $3\frac{1}{10}$ ; alt.  $1\frac{8}{10}$  unc.

The characters of this shell bear some resemblance to *C. Sumatrensis*, Sow. Gen.; but on comparison with the type of that species, now in the Cabinet of Sylvanus Hanley, Esq., the present is found to differ materially, in its triangular outline, as well as in the characteristic furrow from the umbo to the posterior margin, affecting the curvature of the posterior angle, and producing a slight sinuosity in the margin.

37. UNIO.

38. UNIO.

I am unwilling to describe as new these two species of the genus *Unio*, from want of acquaintance with the great American collections of the genus.

Although no letter accompanied this box of shells, Mr. Hamilton presumes that they have been sent to him by his friend Sir J. Brooke, Rajah of Sarawak. The remittance is undoubtedly from Borneo.

#### BOTANICAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH.

November 11, 1852.—Dr. Sellar, President, in the Chair.

Various donations were announced to the Society's Library and Herbarium.

Professor Balfour exhibited a beautiful map, by James Lynam, Esq., titled "The Climates of the Earth, their characteristic vegeta-